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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB92/02380 (22) International Filing Date: 22 December 1992 (22.12.92) (30) Priority data: 9127263.3 23 December 1991 (23.12.91) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE AMTI- CO COMPANY LIMITED [GB/GB]; Bath Road, Bridgwater, Somerset TA6 4PA (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : WILSON, Gary, John [GB/GB]; 11 Stonebury Avenue, Eastern Green, Coventry CV5 7FY (GB). (74) Agent: NEWBY, John, Ross; J.Y. & G.W. Johnson, Furnival House, 14-18 High Holborn, London WC1V 6DE (GB).		(81) Designated States: FI, JP, NO, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FLOOR COVERINGS (57) Abstract Flexible vinyl floor coverings in which the wear layer comprises a blend of PVC, simple ester plasticiser and thermoplastic urethane polymer have improved anti-slip characteristics and good resistance to staining, abrasion and scratching. The urethane polymer is preferably an aliphatic polyester polyurethane, and it is preferably present in an amount of 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin.		

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FLOOR COVERINGS

Field of the invention

This invention relates to vinyl floor coverings with improved anti-slip characteristics, stain resistance and scratch resistance, particularly to such coverings in sheet or tile form and especially to flexible floor coverings and to floor coverings which have a clear wear layer.

Background of the invention

Vinyl sheet and vinyl tile floor coverings are well-known and have enjoyed considerable commercial success. They are based on homopolymers or copolymers of vinyl chloride, for example vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymers. The homopolymers and the copolymers are both commonly referred to as PVC resins or PVC polymers. Compositions which comprise PVC resin are commonly referred to as PVC compositions or simply as PVC. The amounts of the various components in a PVC composition are commonly expressed either as percentages by weight on the whole composition or as parts per hundred by weight of PVC resin (phr). PVC compositions which contain little or no plasticiser (for example up to about 2% by weight) are relatively rigid and brittle, and they are commonly referred to as rigid PVC, unplasticised PVC or UPVC. PVC compositions which contain relatively large amounts of plasticiser (for example around 10-40% by weight or 10 to 50 phr) are more flexible and have a lower modulus, and they are commonly referred to as flexible PVC, plasticised PVC or PPVC. The plasticiser may be a simple ester plasticiser, also known as a monomeric plasticiser. Rigid and flexible PVC have significantly different properties, technology and end-uses. Vinyl sheet and vinyl tile floor coverings are based on flexible PVC.

PVC Technology, ed. W.V. Titow, Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, 4th Edition (1984), describes the

- 2 -

manufacture, properties and uses of PVC. It uses the same terminology as that defined above. An article entitled "Vinyl Chloride Polymers" in Encyclopaedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Wiley-Interscience, 3rd Edition, Supplement Volume (1989), pages 822-889, also describes the manufacture, properties and uses of PVC. An article entitled "Flooring Materials" in Encyclopaedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, Wiley-Interscience, 3rd edition, Volume 7 (1987), pages 233-247, describes the manufacture and uses of vinyl sheet and vinyl tile floor coverings. Vinyl sheet and vinyl tile floor coverings are usually composite materials constructed from a number of layers, each layer being specially formulated for a particular duty. The layers are generally films which are laminated together. Thus, the topmost layer, which is commonly called the wear layer, is formulated for good resistance to abrasion and wear. In one known form of construction the wear layer is transparent, so that the colouring or patterning of lower layers can be seen through it, and it may then be referred to as a clear wear layer. Flexible PVC compositions for use in a clear wear layer preferably have high clarity and transparency. It is also important that at least the upper layer of the wear layer should have good anti-slip characteristics. Known flexible vinyl floor coverings generally have good anti-slip characteristics when dry, but they may be less satisfactory when wet. Floor coverings are also known which have a wear layer of a filled PVC composition. Such filled PVC compositions contain a large amount, typically 200-500 phr, of solid fillers such as whiting and asbestos. Floor coverings of this type have good anti-slip properties, but they are not flexible and they have a matt appearance which is generally less aesthetically desirable than that of flexible floor coverings which have a clear or lightly-pigmented wear layer.

35 Vinyl floor coverings with a polyurethane coating are known. They are mentioned in Encyclopaedia of Polymer Science and Engineering (Wiley-Interscience) in the

- 3 -

aforementioned article entitled "Flooring Materials" and in an article entitled "Polyurethanes" in Volume 13 (1988), pages 243-303. Such coatings are said to possess good gloss retention, stain resistance and wear characteristics. To
5 provide such a coating, a fluid polyurethane composition is applied to the uppermost surface of the floor covering and then cured to form the coating. Curing may be effected by exposure to moist air, heat or UV radiation, depending on the particular type of polyurethane composition. These
10 application and curing steps are additional steps in the manufacture of a floor covering, and they require specialised equipment. Such polyurethane coatings wear away in service, exposing the vinyl layer underneath. The vinyl layer so exposed has different gloss, stain-resistance, wear
15 and anti-slip characteristics from the polyurethane coating, and this is both practically and aesthetically undesirable.

International Patent Application WO-A-90/06970 describes floor coverings in which the wear layer is preferably a blend of 60-80 parts by weight PVC resin and
20 20-40 parts by weight thermoplastic polyurethane. These floor coverings do not contain any phthalate plasticiser, and they are consequently stated to be less allergenic and to have greater resistance to abrasion and scuffing than known floor coverings which contain phthalate plasticisers.

25 Disclosure of the invention

According to the invention there is provided a floor covering having a wear layer which comprises at least one upper layer formed of a flexible PVC composition which comprises PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100
30 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser, characterised in that the PVC composition also contains 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

The floor coverings of the invention have good anti-

- 4 -

slip, stain-resistant, abrasion-resistant and scratch-resistant properties, and they generally have a faster indentation recovery rate than known vinyl floor coverings. They have the advantage that they can be manufactured using
5 conventional equipment for the manufacture of vinyl floor coverings. The wear layer of the floor coverings may be lightly pigmented, but it is preferably a clear wear layer. The PVC composition of the wear layer of the floor coverings of the invention is preferably an unfilled PVC composition.

10 Compositions useful in the manufacture of known vinyl floor coverings typically comprise:

	PVC resin	100
	Plasticiser	10-50
	Heat stabiliser	0.5-5
15	UV stabiliser	0.1-1
	Secondary stabiliser	2-8

all parts being by weight. The plasticiser may be a phthalate diester such as dioctyl phthalate. The amounts of the minor components are expressed as parts per hundred on
20 the weight of PVC resin (phr).

The simple ester plasticisers used in the wear layer of floor coverings according to the invention may be any of those generally known in the art by that name. Such compounds may also be called monomeric plasticisers. They
25 are organic esters with high boiling points, and in most cases they have molecular weights in the range 300 to 500. Examples of simple ester plasticisers suitable for use in the invention include phthalic diesters, phosphoric esters, esters of dibasic aliphatic acids, and trimellitic esters.
30 The esterifying groups in such esters may be the same or different. Mixtures of more than one type of simple ester plasticiser may be used. Examples of phthalic diesters include esters of phthalic acid with one or two C₄ to C₁₂ alcohols, for example dioctyl phthalate, diisooctyl

- 5 -

phthalate, diisononyl phthalate, diisodecyl phthalate, diisoundecyl phthalate, butyl benzyl phthalate and octyl benzyl phthalate. Examples of phosphoric esters include octyl diphenyl phosphate, isodecyl diphenyl phosphate and 5 tritolyl phosphate. Examples of esters of dibasic aliphatic acids include dioctyl adipate, diisodecyl adipate, dioctyl azelate and dioctyl sebacate. An example of a trimellitic ester is trioctyl trimellitate.

The wear layer in a floor covering according to the 10 invention preferably contains 15 to 40 phr, more preferably 20 to 30 phr, simple ester plasticiser.

The thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone (the urethane polymer) is preferably a polyurethane, although it may be a polyurethaneurea. The 15 polymer may be based on an aliphatic or aromatic polyisocyanate. It is preferably based on an aliphatic polyisocyanate, because such polymers, in particular polyurethanes, are known to have good resistance to yellowing on prolonged exposure to sunlight. Such 20 polyisocyanates can be reacted with a polyol to form a polyurethane or with an aminoalcohol to form a polyurethaneurea. A polyurethane suitable for use in the invention is preferably based on a high molecular weight polyol, for example a polyester or polyether polyol. It is 25 more preferably based on a polyester polyol, because such polyurethanes are known to have good resistance to sunlight and to oxidation. Polyurethanes based on polyether polyols provide good stain resistance in floor coverings according to the invention, but the coverings are more susceptible to 30 oxidation and to degradation on exposure to sunlight.

The thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone is preferably solid at room temperature. The polymer preferably has a softening point below the temperature at which PVC compositions are worked, that is 35 below about 150-200°C. The thermoplastic polymer having

- 6 -

urethane groups in its backbone preferably has a Melt Flow Index measured according to DIN 53735 (MFI 180/5) in the range 1 to 15 g/10 min, more preferably 5 to 15 g/10 min, further preferably 5 to 10 or 10 to 15 g/10 min. The polymer is conveniently provided as a powder for blending into the PVC composition in powder form, although polymer in the form of granules or blocks suitable for addition to an intensive mixer may also be used.

The upper layer of the wear layer in a floor covering according to the invention preferably contains 10 to 30 phr, more preferably 15 to 20 phr, further preferably about 15 phr, thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone. It has been found that the properties of the floor coverings of the invention, in particular their anti-slip properties and scratch resistance, generally improve as the proportion of the polymer is increased up to about 15 phr. It has also been found that PVC compositions containing about 20 to 30 phr simple ester plasticiser become progressively more difficult to process as the quantity of thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone is increased above about 30 phr.

One example of a polymer having urethane groups in its backbone suitable for use in the invention is Baymod PU available from Bayer AG (Baymod is a Trade Mark). This is an plasticising polymer for PVC which is an aliphatic polyester polyurethane. The manufacturer states that it imparts improved oil, petrol (gasoline), solvent and bitumen resistance to plasticised PVC articles. Examples of such articles are said to be shoes, boots, special-purpose cables, bellows, sleeves, coatings (including hot-melt coatings), film (for example oil- and petrol-resistant sheeting and film, film for the clothing industry and low-fogging sheet for the automobile industry) and various kinds of mouldings. The manufacturer states that Baymod PU can be blended with PVC in any ratio and that more flexible materials can be produced by adding monomeric or polymeric

- 7 -

plasticisers as well.

A composition useful in the manufacture of the upper layer of a wear layer for a floor covering according to the invention preferably additionally comprises an antioxidant to retard the ageing of the polymer having urethane groups in its backbone. Suitable antioxidants include phenolic compounds. Examples include Irganox 1010 and particularly Irganox 245. (Irganox is a Trade Mark of Ciba-Geigy AG.) Irganox 1010 is believed to be pentaerythrityl-tetrakis-(3-[3',5'-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl]propionate). Irganox 245 is believed to be 3,6-oxy-1,8-octanediyl-bis-(3-[5-t-butyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl]propionate). A suitable amount of antioxidant is about 0.1 phr based on PVC resin.

15 The wear layer of a floor covering according to the invention may consist of two or more, preferably two, vinyl films laminated together. In a first preferred form of construction, the wear layer consists of two upper films containing the urethane polymer laminated together. In a
20 second preferred form of construction, the wear layer consists of at least one, preferably one, upper film containing the urethane polymer laminated to at least one, preferably one, intermediate film formed of a flexible PVC composition which contains less or no, preferably no,
25 urethane polymer. In this latter form of construction, the upper film forms the uppermost surface of the floor covering and the intermediate film is situated immediately beneath it. The PVC composition used in the at least one intermediate film has the same preferred constitution as the
30 PVC composition used in the upper film, except that it contains less or no, preferably no, urethane polymer. The urethane polymer used in the invention is generally more expensive per unit weight than the combination of PVC resin and simple ester plasticiser, and the second form of
35 construction may therefore have cost advantages over the first form of construction.

- 8 -

The thickness of a vinyl film used in the wear layer of a floor covering according to the invention, whether as an upper film or as an optional intermediate film, is preferably in the range 125 micron to 2.5 mm (5 to 100 mil), more preferably in the range 250 micron to 1.25 mm (10 to 50 mil).

Known vinyl floor coverings commonly have Shore D hardness in the range 55 to 60, often about 58. It is known that the hardness of vinyl floor coverings can be increased by reducing the proportion of plasticiser in the wear layer and reduced by increasing it. It is also known that floor coverings with lower hardness generally have better anti-slip properties but poorer resistance to abrasion, scratching and wear, whereas floor coverings with higher hardness generally have poorer anti-slip properties but better resistance to abrasion, scratching and wear. Floor coverings of the invention in the form of a composite vinyl tile preferably have Shore D hardness in the range 50 to 55, more preferably 52 to 55, further preferably 52 to 54. Such floor coverings have surprisingly been found to have good abrasion, scratch and wear resistance as well as good anti-slip properties. The wear layer of a floor covering of the invention in the form of an isolated vinyl film or vinyl film laminate of the PVC composition comprising the thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone preferably has Shore D hardness in the range 35 to 55, more preferably 40 to 50. The wear layers of known vinyl floor coverings in isolated form commonly have Shore D hardness in the range 55 to 60, often about 58.

The floor coverings of the invention preferably have a wet slip resistance measured by the Satra 4S method of 0.60 or higher, more preferably 0.65 or higher. The floor coverings of the invention preferably have a scratch resistance measured by the Taber method using an S-20 tool at 500 g pressure of no more than 0.90 mm. The floor coverings of the invention preferably have an abrasion

- 9 -

resistance measured by the Taber method according to Swedish Standard SIS 92 35 09 over 2000 cycles of no more than 70 mm³.

Flexible PVC compositions, which are suitable for the manufacture of the wear layer of a floor covering according to the invention and which comprise PVC, a simple ester plasticiser and a polymer having urethane groups in its backbone, can be prepared using conventional blending equipment known in PVC technology. Such compositions may also comprise other components such as pigments, processing aids, lubricants and stabilisers (for example heat and UV stabilisers and antioxidants) known in the art. They can conveniently be prepared by powder blending.

Floor coverings according to the invention can be prepared using conventional equipment for the manufacture of vinyl tile floor coverings.

A typical procedure for the manufacture of vinyl film suitable for the manufacture of vinyl floor coverings according to the invention is as follows. PVC powder, simple ester plasticiser and urethane polymer are blended in a Z-blade mixer. Other components, for example pigments, processing aids, antioxidants and stabilisers, may be blended into the mixture at the same time. In general, no pigment is added if it is desired to produce a film suitable for use as a clear wear layer. The powdery blend is then charged into an intensive mixer, for example a Banbury mixer, and worked to produce a hot melt, for example at a temperature of 140-180°C. The melt is further worked by being fluxed on a two-roll mill heated to a similar temperature. It is then extruded between rollers to form a vinyl film having a controlled thickness, for example in the range 0.2-1.0 mm, and the film is cooled and collected on a reel.

A typical procedure for the manufacture of vinyl floor

- 10 -

coverings is as follows. Two or more vinyl films are fed between heated nip rollers in order to fuse the films together. One or more sets of nip rollers may be used. The films may all be fed between the first set of nip rollers or one or more of the films may be introduced between later sets of nip rollers. The resulting laminated film may then be bonded to a backing fabric by passage of the film and the fabric between further heated nip rollers. The fabric may be coated with a plastisol containing a blowing agent to provide a foam layer. Alternatively, the lower face of the laminated film may be embossed to provide a roughened surface, for example by contact with a fabric carrier or a drum. The wear layer may be patterned by passage over a heated drum whose surface is the negative of the desired pattern. The resulting vinyl floor covering is then cooled and is typically cut into strips or squares ready for use. A typical laminated film might consist of one or two clear wear layers, a patterned printed layer, a white or other pigmented layer to provide visual depth to the pattern and a black layer to ensure opacity.

The floor coverings of the invention are preferably composite materials in which two or more films of different properties are laminated together. One preferred form of floor covering according to the invention has the following construction in sequential order:

- (1) An upper layer 500 to 750 micron thick of a flexible PVC composition comprising PVC resin, 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser and 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone (a urethane polymer);
- (2) A second layer 500 to 750 micron thick of a flexible PVC composition comprising PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin

- 11 -

of a simple ester plasticiser;

- (3) A patterned printed layer 50 to 125 micron thick;
- (4) A white or other pigmented layer 250 to 500 micron thick; and
- (5) A backing layer 750 to 1000 micron thick.

In one preferred embodiment, the second layer (2) is an upper film of the same composition as or similar composition to upper layer (1). In another preferred embodiment, the second layer (2) is an intermediate film of the same composition as or similar composition to upper layer (1) except that it contains no urethane polymer.

The invention is illustrated by the following Examples, in which parts and proportions are by weight unless otherwise specified:

Example 1

A PVC composition consisting of 100 parts PVC resin, 26 parts diisooctyl phthalate, 5 parts epoxidised soya bean oil and 2 parts stabiliser was blended as powder with a known amount (5-25 parts per 100 parts PVC resin) Baymod PU supplied by Bayer AG and with 0.1 part (per 100 parts PVC resin) Irganox 245 supplied by Ciba-Geigy AG. Baymod PU is a powdered aliphatic polyester polyurethane. The powder blend was fluxed on a 2-roll mill at 160°C for about 5 minutes. The resulting melt was extruded between bead-blasted aluminium or siliconised paper at 158°C and 5515 kPa (800 psi) to form a sheet uniformly 0.1-2 mm, typically 1 mm, thick.

Comparative sheets were prepared in a similar manner, but with the omission of both Baymod PU and Irganox 245.

- 12 -

The following results were obtained for wet slip, scratch resistance and abrasion resistance at varying levels of the polyurethane:

Baymod PU parts	SATRA 4S Wet slip	Taber Scratch mm	Frick Taber ₃ Abrasion mm
0	0.54	1.27	104
5	0.59	1.22	85
10	0.65	0.89	70
15	0.70	0.51	61
20	0.68	0.38	74
25	0.70	0.25	50

Wet slip was measured using a 4S rubber (RAPRA specification) heel as described in M.P. Wilson, "Development of SATRA Slip Test and Tread Pattern Design Guidelines", Slips, Stumbles, and Falls: Pedestrian Footwear and Surfaces, ASTM STP 1103, B.E. Gray, Ed., American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, 1990, pp. 113-123. Taber Scratch was measured using an S-20 tool at 500 g pressure. Frick Taber Abrasion was measured over 2000 cycles, according to Swedish Standard SIS 92 35 09.

The following results were obtained for stain resistance using a subjective test:

Baymod PU parts	Curry powder	Boot polish
0	D	D
15	B	B

Stain resistance was recorded as a letter in the range A to E, A being the best and E the worst.

- 13 -

Example 2

The following PVC composition was prepared as a powder blend:

100	PVC resin
26.2	Diisooctyl phthalate (plasticiser)
15	Baymod PU aliphatic polyester polyurethane
5.7	Epoxidised soya bean oil
2.5	Heat stabiliser
0.21	UV stabiliser
0.1	Irganox 245 (antioxidant)

The blend was fluxed on a 2-roll mill at 160°C for about 5 minutes and then extruded to form a film 550 micron (22 mil) thick suitable for use as a clear wear layer in a composite vinyl tile. Another film was prepared in similar manner except that the composition contained no polyurethane.

Composite vinyl tiles were prepared by laminating together in the following sequence:

- (1) a first clear film of the above composition (with or without Baymod PU);
- (2) a second clear film of the above composition (with or without Baymod PU);
- (3) a patterned printed vinyl film 75 micron (3 mil) thick;
- (4) a white vinyl face ply layer pigmented with titanium dioxide 380 micron (15 mil) thick; and
- (5) a black vinyl backing layer pigmented with carbon black 810 micron (32 mil) thick.

The black backing layer was embossed on the underside with the pattern of a fabric carrier belt by passing it over the belt at elevated temperature.

- 14 -

The tiles so prepared had the following properties:-

Reference	PU in first clear film	PU in second clear film	Properties
Control	No	No	Similar to Example 1, 0 phr PU
2A	Yes	Yes	Similar to Example 1, 15 phr PU
2B	Yes	No	Similar to Example 1, 15 phr PU

- 15 -

CLAIMS

1. A floor covering having a wear layer which comprises at least one upper film formed of a flexible PVC composition which comprises PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser, characterised in that the PVC composition also contains 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.
2. A floor covering according to claim 1, wherein the PVC composition comprises 10 to 30 parts thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone per 100 parts PVC resin.
3. A floor covering according to claim 2, wherein the PVC composition comprises 15 to 20 parts thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone per 100 parts PVC resin.
4. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone is derived from an aliphatic polyisocyanate.
5. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone is a polyurethane.
6. A floor covering according to claim 5, wherein the polyurethane is derived from a polyester polyol.
7. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the PVC composition additionally comprises an antioxidant which retards the ageing of the polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

- 16 -

8. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the PVC composition comprises 15 to 40 parts by weight simple ester plasticiser per 100 parts PVC resin.

9. A floor covering according to claim 8, wherein the PVC composition comprises 20 to 30 parts by weight simple ester plasticiser per 100 parts PVC resin.

10. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the simple ester plasticiser is a diester of phthalic acid with one or more C₄ to C₁₂ alcohols.

11. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the wear layer is a clear wear layer.

12. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the at least one upper film has a thickness in the range 250 micron to 1.25 mm.

13. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the wear layer consists of two upper films laminated together.

14. A floor covering according to any preceding claim, wherein the wear layer consists of at least one upper film laminated to at least one intermediate film which is formed of a flexible PVC composition and which comprises PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser, but which contains no polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

15. A floor covering according to claim 14, wherein the wear layer consists of one upper film laminated to one intermediate film.

16. A floor covering which is a laminate having the following construction in sequential order:

- 17 -

- (1) An upper layer 500 to 750 micron thick of a flexible PVC composition comprising PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser;
- (2) A second layer 500 to 750 micron thick of a flexible PVC composition comprising PVC resin and 10 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a simple ester plasticiser;
- (3) A patterned printed layer 50 to 125 micron thick;
- (4) A white or other pigmented layer 250 to 500 micron thick; and
- (5) A backing layer 750 to 1000 micron thick,

characterised in that the PVC composition of the upper layer (1) contains 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

17. A floor covering according to claim 16, wherein the PVC composition of the second layer (2) comprises 5 to 40 parts by weight per 100 parts PVC resin of a thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

18. A floor covering according to claim 16, wherein the PVC composition of the second layer (2) contains no thermoplastic polymer having urethane groups in its backbone.

19. A floor covering according to any of claims 16 to 18 which has Shore D hardness in the range 50 to 55.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 92/02380

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 C08L27/06; B32B27/06; D06N7/02; E04F15/16		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	C08L ; D06N ; B32B ; E04F	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	GB,A,638 118 (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED) 31 May 1950 see page 2, line 8 - line 20; claims see page 2, line 54 - line 71 see page 2, line 97 - line 101 ---	1-7, 10, 11
X	FR,A,2 105 170 (MUANYAGIPARI KUTATO INTEZET) 28 April 1972 see page 1, line 32 - page 2, line 9; claims; examples 2,3 see page 3, line 11 - line 14 ---	1-3, 5, 8-11
Y	WD,A,9 006 970 (HOLMSUND GOLV AB) 28 June 1990 cited in the application see page 1, line 2 - line 17; claims see page 2, line 35 - page 3, line 36 ---	1-3, 5, 8-11
-/--		
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
18 FEBRUARY 1993		0 4. 03. 93
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		PAMIES OLLE S.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1985)

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		Relevant to Claim No.
Category ^a	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	
Y	EP,A,0 035 825 (BP CHEMICALS LIMITED) 16 September 1981 see page 3, line 3 - line 7; claims; examples -----	1-3, 5, 8-11
A	US,A,4 337 296 (S.N. VARADHACHARY) 29 June 1982 see column 3, line 39 - line 57; claims 1-18; examples I,VII-XI see column 1, line 5 - line 15 -----	1-19
A	Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 77-62038Y (35) & JP,A,52 086 441 (ASAHI DENKA KOGYO KK) 18 July 1977 see abstract -----	1-6

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

GB 9202380
SA 68537

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